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ABSTRACT

This census brief examines changes in the child poverty rate during the 1990s for the state of Kentucky. The brief notes that more than one in four children in Kentucky is living in poverty, with nearly half of Kentucky's children living in families that are not financially self-sufficient. The majority of poor children live in urban areas, most notably in Lexington and Louisville. Counties with the highest child poverty rates are not necessarily those with the highest numbers of children in poverty. The five counties with the highest child poverty rates are located in eastern Kentucky; those with the lowest rates are in the Louisville, Covington, and Lexington suburban counties. The largest increases in child poverty rates are almost exclusively concentrated in western Kentucky. Black children in Kentucky are twice as likely to be poor as white children. The brief asserts that child poverty is a pervasive and significant problem in Kentucky and requires immediate and ongoing attention; state and federal policymakers are encouraged to support public policies that help alleviate child poverty in the state. The brief's two appendices delineate child poverty numbers and rates in 1990 and 2000 for each Kentucky county and statewide, as well as racial differences in child poverty rates and numbers for each county and statewide. (KB)

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Kentucky Child Poverty, 2000: One in Four Children Is Poor. Census Brief: Child Poverty in Kentucky.

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Kentucky Youth Advocates

Volume 2

September 2002

CENSUS BRIEF
CHILD POVERTY IN KENTUCKY

A Census Research Brief

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Special points of interest:

- More than one in four children in Kentucky is living in poverty.
- Nearly half of Kentucky's children live in families that are not financially self-sufficient.
- In Kentucky, the majority of poor children live in urban areas.
- Counties with the highest child poverty *rates* are not necessarily those with the highest *numbers* of children in poverty.
- Black children in Kentucky are twice as likely to be poor as white children.

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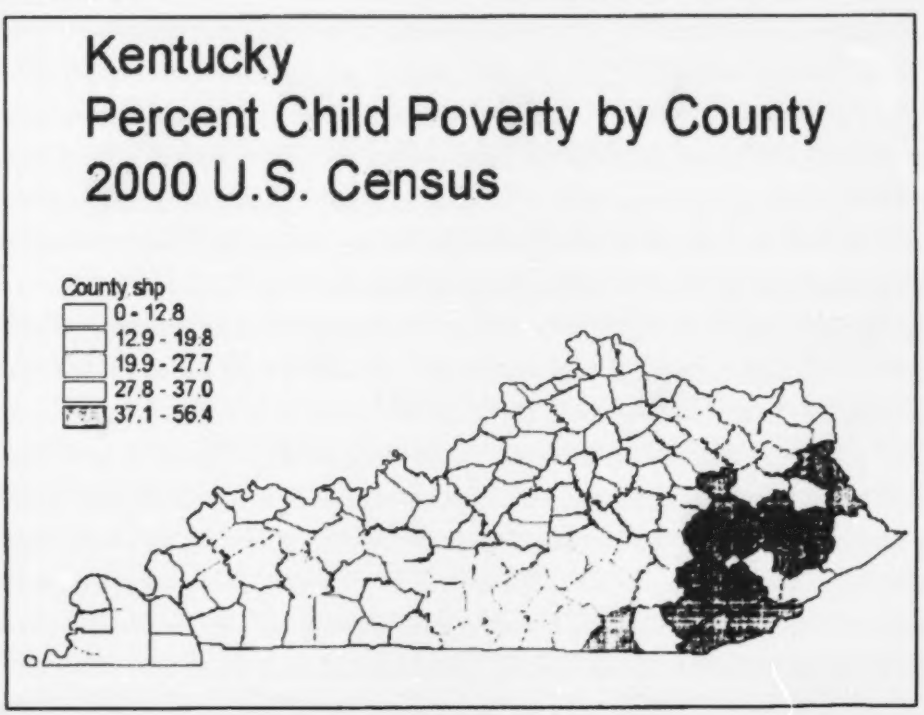
2000 Kentucky Child Poverty: One in Four Children is Poor

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, more than one in four children in Kentucky is living in poverty and nearly one in two live in families who are not financially self-sufficient. According to a 2001 Kentucky Youth Advocates report, a self-sufficient income level for a Kentucky family now equals roughly 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold. (See Real Families, Real Budgets, www.kyyouth.org)

For the state as a whole, the child poverty rate was 20.8 percent, down from 24.8 percent in the 1990 Census. Child poverty rates differed among Kentucky counties, with Owsley the highest with over 56 percent child poverty and Oldham the lowest with just 5 percent of children living in poor families. Child poverty rates in 2000 remained high in eastern Kentucky and climbed in western Kentucky. (See Graph 1.)



Graph 1

"Nearly 430,000 Kentucky children in 2000 lived below 200 percent of the poverty level."

Poverty vs. Self-Sufficiency: How Poor is Poor?

What is the difference between a family that is living in poverty and a family that is self-sufficient? In November 2001, Kentucky Youth Advocates (KYA) developed a standard for measuring self-sufficiency among Kentucky families. Building a family budget from the ground up, it found that a family requires an income which is roughly equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold before it can live without any government, family or non-profit support; or in other words, be "self-sufficient."

As an example, for a three-person family with one child, the federal poverty threshold in 2000 was $13,861. This means that unless this family has more than $13,861 in income they would be considered "in poverty" by the federal government.

However, according to KYA's report, families that earn up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level (roughly $27,500 for a three-person family with one child) are still unable to live without financial assistance such as food stamps, child care subsidies, or health care. By this standard, nearly one-half of the children in Kentucky (44 percent) do not live in self-sufficient families. This equals nearly 430,000 children [See Appendix 1].

This "self-sufficiency" number has dropped from just over 450,000 children in 1990. Still, this figure is alarmingly high, especially in light of Kentucky's economic progress over the past decade and the sweeping federal welfare reform legislation passed in 1996 that forced many poor adults into the labor market. In fact, the needs of families which fall between 100 percent and 200 percent of poverty, or the "working poor," are not adequately addressed within the current confines of welfare reform,

How is Poverty Measured?

The federal poverty threshold represents the income level atwhich persons, adjusted by family size, are considered poor. An economist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture originally developed the poverty thresholds in 1963.

Family Size: Depending upon the number of persons in a family, including the number of related children under age eighteen, the poverty threshold will vary. As family size increases, so does the poverty threshold. If a family's income is less than the poverty threshold, then every individual in that household is considered poor.

Geography: Geographic location does not affect individual poverty thresholds. The poverty threshold applies equally across all families in the continental United States. Continuing with the same hypothetical three-person family, their poverty threshold was the same whether they lived in high-cost Los Angeles, California or lower-cost Louisville, Kentucky. In both cases their poverty threshold in 2000 was $13,861

Chronic and Transient Poverty: Poverty can be described along two dimensions: chronic vs. transient. *Chronic* poverty refers to persons who encounter persistent periods of income at or below the federal poverty threshold. Most frequently, two consecutive years in poverty constitute a chronic poverty state. Data reveal that most poor people in the United States are not chronically poor. The average length of poverty for all poor persons was only 4.5 months. Most people did not have extended stays in poverty. This leads us to the notion of transient poverty. Transient (or episodic) poverty indicates a sustained period of poverty for two consecutive months within a given year. In 1994, 22% of the total U.S. population was poor for at least two months. Overall, historic data also shows that most people experience poverty for relatively brief periods of time

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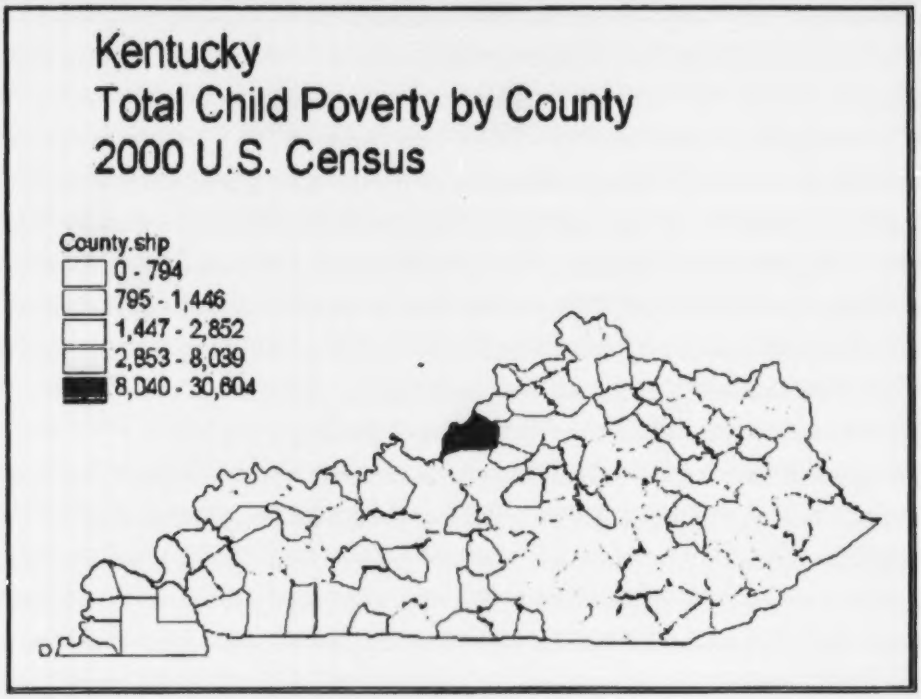


Graph 2

which puts families to work but not necessarily out of poverty. It is crucial, therefore, not to focus exclusively on the federal poverty threshold when examining poverty.

The Geography of Child Poverty in Kentucky

In Kentucky, like most states, the largest number of poor children live in urban areas (most notably in Lexington and Louisville). Despite a large population of poor children in these cities and their corresponding counties, they have relatively low child poverty rates: 14.7 percent in Lexington/Fayette County and 18.5 percent in Louisville/Jefferson County (2000 U.S. Census). However, the 30,604 children living in poverty in Jefferson County (15 percent of the Kentucky total) exceed the total number of children living in poverty in the 50 counties with the lowest numbers of poor children. (See Graph 2).

Percent Child Poverty by County

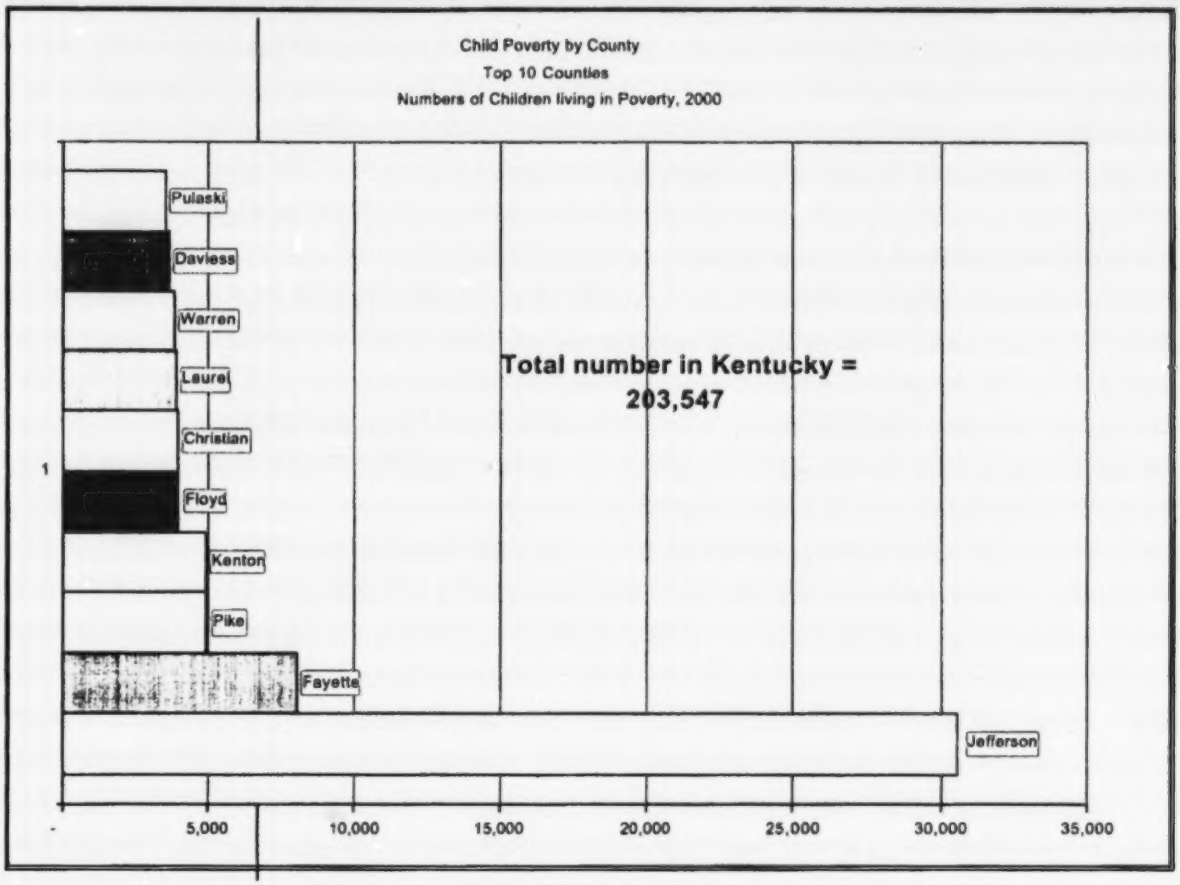
The entire Appalachian region in Kentucky faces widespread, systemic poverty. Although the total number of poor children in the region is lower than in Louisville and Lexington, as a percent of the population, child poverty rates are higher. Owsley County has the highest child poverty rate (56.4 percent) but has less than 700 children living in poverty.

Poverty Rates vs. Poverty Numbers

Counties with the highest child poverty rates

The data from the 2000 Census show that the five counties with the highest rates of child poverty are located in

"Jefferson, Fayette, and Kenton counties, with somewhat lower poverty rates, are home to nearly one fifth of the state's 203,000 poor children."



Graph 3

"...greater numbers of poor children tend to live in urban areas."

eastern Kentucky. They are Owsley, Wolfe, Clay, Magoffin, and Martin. Those with the lowest child poverty rates are primarily found in the state's three largest suburban areas, Oldham and Bullitt (Louisville), Boone (Covington), and Woodford (Lexington), and Bullitt (Louisville) counties.

Counties with the highest poverty rates, however, are not necessarily those with the highest numbers of children in poverty. In eastern Kentucky, high child poverty rates continue to exist, and they are growing in western Kentucky, but the fact remains that greater numbers of poor children tend to live in urban areas.

Jefferson, Fayette, and Kenton counties, with somewhat lower poverty rates, are home to nearly one fifth of the state's 203,000 poor children. (See Graph 3.)

By contrast, the total number of children in poverty in the five counties with the highest poverty rates is less than 8,000

Counties with Significant Child Poverty Rate Changes

Not all counties experienced falling child poverty rates in the 1990's. Overall, poverty rates for Kentucky children fell from 24.8 percent in

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Graph 4

1990 to 20.8 percent in 2000. The number of poor children fell as well, with over 31,000 fewer poor children residing in the Commonwealth 2000 compared with 1990.

The number of poor counties with the largest increases in their child in poverty rates are almost exclusively concentrated in western Kentucky (Logan, Crittenden, Webster, Hopkins, Todd, and Gallatin). (See Graph 4.) These are not, however, the counties with the highest child poverty rates overall, nor do they claim the largest numbers of poor children. By contrast, those counties with the biggest drop in child poverty rates are primarily found in the north central part of the state (Bracken, Spencer, Nicholas, Scott, Pendelton, and Breckenridge).

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

While the numbers of white children exceed the numbers of black children in Kentucky, the fact remains that the rate of poverty for black children is more than twice that of whites. (See Graph 5.) Poverty rates among Hispanic children are higher than that of whites as well. Hispanic children include those of black, white, or combined races. Hispanic is a term to identify the ethnic origin of children, not their race.

Conclusion

Clearly, Kentucky children fared better economically during the prosperous 1990's. Kentucky's overall child poverty rate fell a full four percentage points between 1990 and 2000.

". . .the fact remains that the rate of poverty for black children is twice that of whites."

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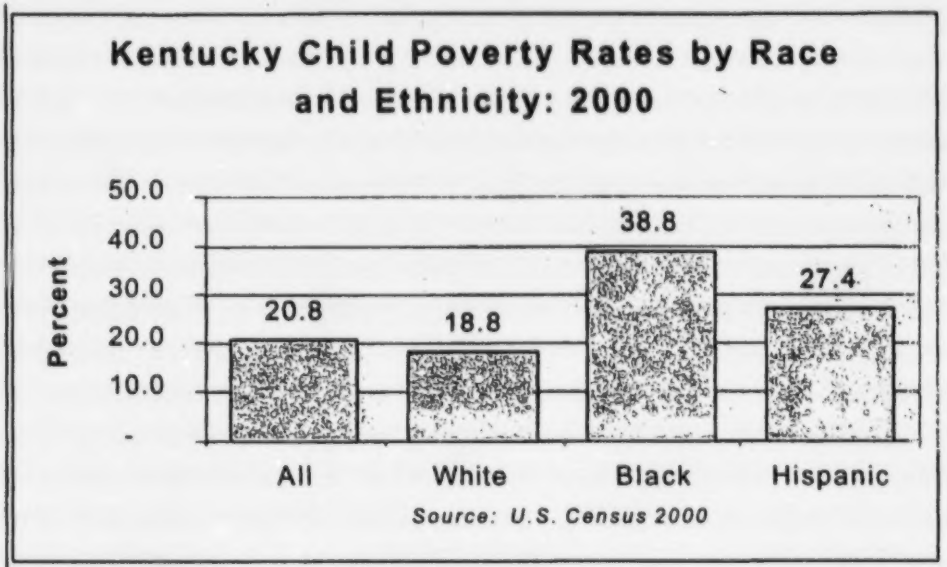

Graph 5

"Since the census data were collected, Kentucky's economy has sputtered, likely pushing additional families with children back into poverty."

In short hand, rather than one in four Kentucky children being poor, one in five was poor by the end of the decade. However, not all counties saw a positive change, and since the census data were collected, Kentucky's economy has sputtered, likely pushing additional families with children back into poverty.

Geographic differences in poverty also exist. More poor children live in urban areas such as Louisville/ Jefferson County and Lexington/ Fayette County than anywhere else in the state. Although poverty rates are lower in these counties than many other places, the greater number of poor children in these areas raises important public policy questions around such issues as alleviating urban poverty and the racial divide.

In fact, the 2000 Census data show that just as geography matters to child poverty in Kentucky, so does race. A black child in Kentucky is more than twice as likely to be poor as a white child. Hispanic children also have a much higher rate of poverty.

Although this report highlights data from the 2000 U.S. decennial census, child poverty is clearly not a "once in every ten years" issue. As this report shows, child poverty is a pervasive and significant problem in Kentucky and requires immediate and on-going attention. State and federal policymakers are encouraged to support public policies (e.g., earned income tax credit, self-sufficient wages, work support programs, and tax relief for low and moderate income families) that help alleviate child poverty in Kentucky.

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APPENDIX 1

Child Poverty Data by County: 2000 and 1990

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

	2000					1990		1990-2000
		All children in poverty universe				All children in poverty universe		
County	Total Number	Below 100% of poverty Number	Below 100% of poverty Percent	Below 200% of poverty Number	Below 200% of poverty Percent	<100% poverty Percent	<200% poverty Percent	% Change Percent
KENTUCKY	978,235	203,547	20.8	429,681	43.9	24.6	48.4	-0.16
Adair	3,999	1,234	30.9	2,300	57.5	31.7	56.8	-0.03
Allen	4,568	1,089	23.8	2,214	48.5	29.9	57.9	-0.20
Anderson	5,040	455	9.0	1,387	27.1	11.3	37.2	-0.20
Ballard	1,891	375	19.8	726	38.4	21.1	48.7	-0.06
Barren	9,072	1,872	20.6	4,363	48.1	26.4	51.0	-0.22
Bath	2,657	794	29.9	1,385	52.1	32.1	58.3	-0.09
Bell	7,253	3,057	42.1	5,281	72.8	44.8	70.5	-0.06
Boone	24,156	1,637	6.8	4,905	20.3	9.6	26.8	-0.29
Bourbon	4,755	917	19.3	2,008	42.2	23.5	50.7	-0.18
Boyd	10,686	2,506	23.5	4,927	46.1	22.2	40.6	0.06
Boyle	6,093	983	16.1	2,478	40.6	23.6	44.5	-0.32
Bracken	2,082	222	10.7	781	37.5	26.1	51.1	-0.59
Breathitt	3,904	1,697	43.5	2,782	71.3	47.1	67.7	-0.08
Breckinridge	4,511	756	16.8	2,262	50.1	28.4	53.9	-0.41
Bullitt	16,407	1,888	11.5	5,063	30.9	12.3	37.8	-0.07
Butler	3,216	604	18.8	1,653	51.4	28.6	62.2	-0.35
Caldwell	2,885	595	20.6	1,243	43.1	28.5	53.0	-0.28
Calloway	6,260	1,165	18.6	2,485	39.7	20.6	47.8	-0.10
Campbell	22,487	2,799	12.4	6,840	30.4	15.6	34.9	-0.21
Carlisle	1,226	228	18.6	734	59.9	19.2	49.5	-0.03
Carroll	2,519	520	20.6	1,102	43.7	33.4	59.6	-0.38
Carter	6,494	1,919	29.6	3,643	56.1	36.3	61.6	-0.19
Casey	3,706	1,197	32.3	2,528	68.2	33.5	65.3	-0.04
Christian	20,149	3,934	19.5	11,119	55.2	25.8	62.2	-0.24
Clark	8,047	1,208	15.0	2,964	36.8	23.6	46.1	-0.36
Clay	5,961	2,852	47.8	4,328	72.6	47.1	75.0	0.00
Clinton	2,165	691	31.9	1,395	64.4	45.1	76.2	-0.29
Crittenden	2,174	670	30.8	1,218	56.0	25.8	50.2	0.19
Cumberland	1,664	507	30.5	1,008	60.6	37.1	70.9	-0.18
Daviess	22,958	3,677	16.0	8,378	36.5	21.2	46.2	-0.24
Edmonson	2,706	693	25.6	1,586	58.6	30.0	65.4	-0.15
Elliott	1,693	521	30.8	1,067	63.0	45.2	61.1	-0.32
Estill	3,679	1,214	33.0	2,269	61.7	36.7	65.2	-0.10
Fayette	54,565	8,039	14.7	17,742	32.5	18.8	36.8	-0.22
Fleming	3,414	859	25.2	1,885	55.2	30.5	55.8	-0.17
Floyd	9,946	3,992	40.1	6,491	65.3	38.6	66.3	0.04
Franklin	10,724	1,377	12.8	3,612	33.7	15.5	37.5	-0.17
Fulton	1,924	626	32.5	1,228	63.8	42.2	66.3	-0.23
Gallatin	2,222	381	17.1	1,072	48.2	15.5	59.1	0.10
Garrard	3,595	707	19.7	1,594	44.3	22.2	46.2	-0.11
Grant	6,232	984	15.5	2,421	38.8	21.2	47.9	-0.27
Graves	8,740	1,986	22.7	3,974	45.5	22.2	46.8	0.02
Grayson	5,775	1,448	25.0	3,158	54.7	30.1	63.0	-0.17
Green	2,555	602	23.6	1,430	56.0	23.8	51.3	-0.01
Greenup	8,586	1,620	18.9	3,770	43.9	23.2	45.7	-0.19
Hancock	2,209	402	18.2	830	37.6	21.6	43.3	-0.16
Hardin	25,438	3,534	13.9	10,638	41.8	18.1	51.2	-0.23
Harlan	8,257	3,336	40.4	5,705	69.1	40.5	65.5	0.00
Harrison	4,424	712	16.1	1,817	41.1	18.6	46.1	-0.15
Hart	4,459	1,276	28.6	2,566	57.5	32.6	64.1	-0.13
Henderson	10,912	1,921	17.6	4,159	38.1	18.5	39.3	-0.05
Henry	3,752	816	16.4	1,498	39.9	24.0	45.8	-0.32
Hickman	1,139	316	27.7	509	44.7	25.9	57.0	0.07
Hopkins	11,002	2,721	24.7	5,402	49.1	22.0	45.0	0.12
Jackson	3,483	1,287	37.0	2,498	71.7	45.6	71.9	-0.19
Jefferson	165,264	30,604	18.5	62,439	37.8	20.1	39.8	-0.10
Jessamine	10,123	1,417	14.0	3,934	38.9	16.2	42.1	-0.13
Johnson	5,551	2,002	36.1	3,383	60.9	34.3	60.6	0.05
Kenton	39,237	4,877	12.4	11,519	29.4	14.0	31.2	-0.11
Knott	4,269	1,717	40.2	2,834	66.4	49.0	67.6	-0.18
Knox	8,151	3,466	42.5	5,688	69.5	50.5	74.7	-0.16
Larue	3,313	642	19.4	1,594	48.1	23.6	46.5	-0.18
Laurel	13,223	3,882	29.4	7,565	57.2	29.7	59.1	-0.01
Lawrence	3,894	1,580	40.6	2,467	63.4	45.4	71.0	-0.11

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Child Poverty Data by County: 2000 and 1990

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County	2000 Total Number	2000 All children in poverty universe: Below 100% of poverty Number	Below 100% of poverty Percent	Below 200% of poverty Number	Below 200% of poverty Percent	1990 All children in poverty universe: <100% poverty Percent	<200% poverty Percent	1990-2000 % Change Percent
KENTUCKY	978,235	203,547	20.8	429,681	43.9	24.8	48.4	-0.16
Lee	1,769	739	41.8	1,272	71.9	47.6	76.6	-0.12
Leslie	3,005	1,181	39.3	1,919	63.9	41.4	61.5	-0.05
Letcher	5,934	2,147	36.2	3,733	62.9	36.5	60.5	-0.01
Lewis	3,466	1,274	36.8	2,303	66.4	38.3	64.6	-0.04
Lincoln	5,888	1,600	27.2	3,312	56.3	33.7	59.0	-0.19
Livingston	2,163	244	11.3	796	36.8	17.1	47.9	-0.34
Logan	6,671	1,424	21.3	3,145	47.1	17.6	47.4	0.21
Lyon	1,257	221	17.6	588	46.8	21.0	40.5	-0.18
Madison	15,238	2,777	18.2	6,187	40.6	25.3	48.9	-0.28
Magoffin	3,535	1,627	46.0	2,480	70.2	48.0	73.8	-0.04
Marion	4,538	1,012	22.3	2,107	46.4	29.1	56.5	-0.23
Marshall	6,439	765	11.9	2,234	34.7	16.9	39.0	-0.30
Martin	3,501	1,591	45.4	2,463	70.4	42.1	59.8	0.08
Mason	4,009	949	23.7	1,896	47.3	28.4	47.4	-0.17
McCracken	14,993	3,318	22.1	6,329	42.2	22.1	42.8	0.00
McCreary	4,607	1,907	41.4	3,584	77.8	56.7	83.6	-0.27
McLean	2,383	505	21.2	1,167	49.0	25.5	50.8	-0.17
Meade	7,723	1,087	14.1	3,515	45.5	15.3	53.7	-0.08
Menifee	1,602	654	40.8	1,109	69.2	42.6	74.1	-0.04
Mercer	5,017	884	17.6	2,190	43.7	23.7	47.4	-0.26
Metcalfe	2,426	713	29.4	1,387	57.2	36.1	60.8	-0.19
Monroe	2,790	767	27.5	1,688	60.5	27.6	56.3	0.00
Montgomery	5,515	1,032	18.7	2,549	46.2	26.3	54.7	-0.29
Morgan	3,050	1,063	34.9	2,067	67.8	46.8	70.9	-0.25
Muhlenberg	7,125	1,934	27.1	3,945	55.4	25.3	52.6	0.07
Nelson	10,183	1,607	15.8	3,792	37.2	17.4	46.4	-0.09
Nicholas	1,600	230	14.4	704	44.0	28.7	46.2	-0.50
Ohio	5,657	1,266	22.4	2,838	50.2	29.1	60.1	-0.23
Oldham	12,554	631	5.0	2,053	16.4	7.0	23.5	-0.29
Owen	2,648	460	17.4	1,329	50.2	23.5	56.3	-0.26
Owsley	1,180	666	56.4	850	72.0	64.3	85.2	-0.12
Pendleton	4,042	602	14.9	1,753	43.4	26.0	54.9	-0.43
Perry	7,019	2,588	36.9	4,238	60.4	39.1	62.3	-0.06
Pike	16,131	4,950	30.7	9,308	57.7	30.5	56.6	0.01
Powell	3,463	1,089	31.4	2,361	68.2	33.1	70.5	-0.05
Pulaski	12,893	3,538	27.4	7,383	57.3	28.8	56.4	-0.05
Robertson	535	167	31.2	281	52.5	31.7	52.2	-0.02
Rockcastle	3,961	1,142	28.8	2,312	58.4	37.7	68.3	-0.23
Rowan	4,322	928	21.5	2,178	50.4	33.3	63.1	-0.36
Russell	3,817	1,123	31.0	2,223	61.5	30.1	58.4	0.03
Scott	8,602	974	11.3	2,419	28.1	20.6	42.7	-0.45
Shelby	8,383	1,126	13.4	2,935	35.0	17.7	38.7	-0.24
Simpson	4,158	598	14.4	1,577	37.9	20.4	45.7	-0.29
Spencer	3,143	295	9.4	894	28.4	22.6	48.0	-0.58
Taylor	5,311	1,260	23.7	2,754	51.9	22.7	45.3	0.05
Todd	3,167	702	22.2	1,616	51.0	19.7	52.6	0.12
Trigg	2,836	394	13.9	1,144	40.3	21.3	46.4	-0.35
Trimble	2,125	319	15.0	843	39.7	19.0	44.8	-0.21
Union	3,881	929	23.9	1,951	50.3	26.0	48.7	-0.08
Warren	21,058	3,845	18.3	8,216	39.0	22.5	44.1	-0.19
Washington	2,690	398	14.8	1,008	37.5	21.3	56.9	-0.30
Wayne	4,988	1,743	34.9	3,229	64.7	46.2	77.9	-0.24
Webster	3,364	685	20.4	1,576	46.8	17.9	47.5	0.14
Whitley	9,030	3,092	34.2	5,370	59.5	43.4	65.9	-0.21
Wolfe	1,807	930	51.5	1,328	73.5	55.2	80.5	-0.07
Woodford	5,802	472	8.1	1,451	25.0	10.0	30.8	-0.19

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Appendix 2:

Child Poverty by Race by County

(Source: 2000 U.S. Census)

County	Total Children		White Alone		Black Alone		Hispanic	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Counties	203,547	20.8	160,848	18.8	33,399	38.8	4,734	27.4
Adair	1,234	30.9	1,126	29.0	104	91.2	17	100.0
Allen	1,089	23.8	1,057	23.6	8	17.1	8	53.3
Anderson	455	9.0	432	8.9	20	27.0	-	0.0
Ballard	375	19.8	311	18.2	48	51.7	5	31.3
Barren	1,872	20.6	1,741	20.5	86	19.9	42	32.6
Bath	794	29.9	757	29.4	20	54.1	23	34.3
Bell	3,057	42.1	2,915	42.0	96	61.9	28	77.8
Boone	1,637	6.8	1,443	6.3	92	25.1	11	2.7
Bourbon	917	19.3	663	15.6	97	36.1	92	49.2
Boyd	2,506	23.5	2,334	22.7	82	44.6	40	48.2
Boyle	983	16.1	728	14.1	167	32.1	55	30.9
Bracken	222	10.7	216	10.7	-	0.0	3	60.0
Breathitt	1,697	43.5	1,686	43.7	6	100.0	16	59.3
Breckinridge	756	16.8	655	15.2	67	52.8	17	36.2
Bullitt	1,886	11.5	1,808	11.3	21	26.9	46	25.1
Butler	604	18.8	595	18.9	-	0.0	11	30.6
Caldwell	595	20.6	539	20.3	36	26.1	-	0.0
Calloway	1,165	18.6	1,013	17.3	112	56.3	11	9.2
Campbell	2,799	12.4	2,440	11.4	288	61.9	44	16.7
Carlisle	228	18.6	207	17.5	21	65.6	22	100.0
Carroll	520	20.6	504	21.3	16	27.1	-	0.0
Carter	1,919	29.6	1,904	29.6	8	100.0	-	0.0
Casey	1,197	32.3	1,140	31.6	7	70.0	110	82.7
Christian	3,934	19.5	1,778	14.1	2,021	34.5	65	7.2
Clark	1,208	15.0	1,020	13.9	142	29.9	8	13.1
Clay	2,852	47.8	2,792	48.3	8	9.4	7	20.6
Clinton	691	31.9	688	32.0	-	.	4	44.4
Crittende	670	30.8	670	31.3	-	0.0	8	100.0
Cumberland	507	30.5	460	29.4	34	60.7	1	16.7
Daviess	3,677	16.0	3,063	14.5	305	29.8	111	44.8
Edmonson	693	25.6	675	25.2	8	50.0	8	100.0
Elliott	521	30.8	521	31.0	-	.	-	0.0
Estill	1,214	33.0	1,212	33.3	-	.	-	0.0
Fayette	8,039	14.7	3,860	9.5	3,485	36.2	506	23.3
Fleming	859	25.2	803	24.3	48	57.8	12	22.2
Floyd	3,992	40.1	3,860	39.8	67	75.3	68	66.0
Franklin	1,377	12.8	914	10.0	343	32.5	63	36.0
Fulton	626	32.5	330	26.7	274	43.6	-	0.0
Gallatin	381	17.1	365	16.9	3	15.8	8	100.0
Garrard	707	19.7	590	17.6	42	33.1	52	70.3
Grant	964	15.5	903	14.7	-	0.0	12	15.8
Graves	1,986	22.7	1,464	18.6	328	72.3	120	42.7
Grayson	1,446	25.0	1,404	24.9	16	20.3	11	19.3
Green	602	23.6	567	23.2	11	16.7	21	100.0
Greenup	1,620	18.9	1,573	18.9	10	11.9	16	13.2
Hancock	402	18.2	392	18.5	10	27.0	14	45.2
Hardin	3,534	13.9	2,560	13.0	653	17.5	78	8.5
Harlan	3,336	40.4	3,148	40.2	67	47.5	34	53.1
Harrison	712	16.1	634	15.2	31	30.1	31	30.6
Hart	1,276	28.6	1,138	27.5	130	54.2	22	37.3
Henderson	1,921	17.6	1,473	15.4	353	37.2	39	24.4
Henry	616	16.4	548	15.7	35	26.9	18	37.5
Hickman	316	27.7	212	22.3	97	53.9	2	18.2
Hopkins	2,721	24.7	2,115	21.8	477	53.3	86	65.2
Jackson	1,287	37.0	1,256	36.6	-	0.0	7	63.6
Jefferson	30,604	18.5	11,434	9.9	16,875	41.7	840	24.1
Jessamine	1,417	14.0	1,203	12.8	89	25.9	-	0.0
Johnson	2,002	36.1	1,983	35.8	5	45.5	7	100.0
Kenton	4,877	12.4	3,711	10.3	803	41.1	202	34.3
Knott	1,717	40.2	1,637	39.8	23	34.8	31	42.5
Knox	3,466	42.5	3,424	42.8	35	60.3	3	14.3

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Appendix 2:

Child Poverty by Race by County

(Source: 2000 U.S. Census)

County	Total Children		White Alone		Black Alone		Hispanic	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Counties	203,547	20.8	160,848	18.6	33,399	36.8	4,734	27.4
Larue	642	19.4	552	17.6	43	80.0	-	0.0
Laurel	3,882	29.4	3,787	29.4	14	17.3	29	38.2
Lawrence	1,580	40.6	1,575	40.6	-	0.0	-	0.0
Lee	739	41.8	735	41.6	2	100.0	2	33.3
Leslie	1,181	39.3	1,177	39.2	-	0.0	8	100.0
Letcher	2,147	36.2	2,116	36.3	5	10.4	12	44.4
Lewis	1,274	36.8	1,242	36.3	14	100.0	2	100.0
Lincoln	1,600	27.2	1,510	26.7	42	29.8	62	72.1
Livingston	244	11.3	225	10.6	-	0.0	4	57.1
Logan	1,424	21.3	1,069	18.2	309	49.8	28	40.0
Lyon	221	17.6	212	17.5	9	27.3	-	0.0
McCracken	3,318	22.1	1,770	14.7	1,375	58.3	57	28.8
McCreary	1,907	41.4	1,883	41.6	6	19.4	17	33.3
McLean	505	21.2	499	21.3	2	66.7	38	64.4
Madison	2,777	18.2	2,385	17.1	201	33.5	88	41.3
Magoffin	1,627	46.0	1,617	45.9	-	0.0	6	100.0
Marion	1,012	22.3	781	19.3	208	54.2	11	19.0
Marshall	765	11.9	745	11.9	-	0.0	17	18.9
Martin	1,591	45.4	1,565	45.2	-	0.0	-	0.0
Mason	949	23.7	758	21.8	113	43.1	27	30.7
Meade	1,087	14.1	955	13.7	60	14.7	33	13.8
Menifee	654	40.8	618	39.5	31	100.0	13	100.0
Mercer	884	17.6	828	17.9	42	19.8	1	0.8
Metcalfe	713	29.4	653	28.0	9	30.0	13	68.4
Monroe	767	27.5	640	24.8	56	62.9	71	75.5
Montgomery	1,032	18.7	945	18.2	34	15.9	13	21.7
Morgan	1,063	34.9	1,049	34.8	6	100.0	5	100.0
Muhlenberg	1,934	27.1	1,740	26.1	148	46.1	24	33.8
Nelson	1,607	15.8	1,338	14.3	220	33.9	48	46.2
Nicholas	230	14.4	213	13.5	17	60.7	13	52.0
Ohio	1,266	22.4	1,212	21.8	12	31.6	25	51.0
Oldham	631	5.0	521	4.4	19	13.6	27	12.3
Owen	460	17.4	430	16.6	-	0.0	-	0.0
Owsley	666	56.4	648	55.8	-	0.0	-	0.0
Pendleton	602	14.9	581	14.5	-	0.0	17	45.9
Perry	2,588	36.9	2,523	37.2	13	11.9	27	64.3
Pike	4,950	30.7	4,866	30.7	24	31.2	52	35.4
Powell	1,089	31.4	1,066	31.3	-	0.0	5	100.0
Pulaski	3,538	27.4	3,472	28.0	21	9.5	7	16.3
Robertson	167	31.2	161	30.4	-	0.0	11	84.6
Rockcastle	1,142	28.8	1,133	28.8	-	0.0	10	76.9
Rowan	928	21.5	877	21.0	5	31.3	6	30.0
Russell	1,123	31.0	1,121	31.4	-	0.0	-	0.0
Scott	974	11.3	817	10.5	76	17.0	41	27.7
Shelby	1,126	13.4	750	10.6	213	26.5	327	69.7
Simpson	598	14.4	448	12.4	144	29.8	-	0.0
Spencer	295	9.4	274	9.1	3	37.5	-	0.0
Taylor	1,260	23.7	1,050	21.3	177	59.4	12	10.3
Todd	702	22.2	612	21.8	78	26.5	18	18.6
Trigg	394	13.9	223	9.2	156	43.2	3	5.3
Trimble	319	15.0	303	15.0	2	25.0	14	21.5
Union	929	23.9	498	15.7	349	59.0	42	66.7
Warren	3,845	18.3	2,683	15.2	676	32.1	179	29.0
Washington	398	14.8	318	13.1	59	37.6	23	38.3
Wayne	1,743	34.9	1,609	34.1	51	72.9	15	18.8
Webster	685	20.4	579	18.8	70	40.2	42	52.5
Whitley	3,092	34.2	3,011	34.4	19	42.2	30	29.7
Wolfe	930	51.5	913	51.1	-	0.0	5	100.0
Woodford	472	8.1	393	7.4	62	22.0	17	13.1

Note: Hispanics may be of any race.

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